

Supreme Council of Peace Conference Considers Situation in Russia, Hearing French Envoy

DISCUSS BRYAN TREATY PLANS.

League of Nations Committee may Use His Ideas.

Think They Can be Enlarged Into Working Pact.

Super-Sovereignty and Joint Police are Discussed.

(Continued from First Page.)

HEAR RUSSIAN VIEWS.

The making of the peace council was attended by President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and representatives of the other four great powers. An hour was given over to hearing Mr. Nolens, the French Ambassador, who has just returned from Russia, where he personally witnessed the various changes which have been taking place in the government and conditions there. What he told the council was not disclosed, but an authorized statement from Mr. Nolens sums up his views thus:

"The Bolshevik power is the enemy of the Entente. It is responsible for the Russian Revolution from the Entente. It furnished Germany with food during the war. It protested against the Russian Revolution. It is an uncompromising attitude of hostility against the Entente."

"Tyranny and terror, which are increasing daily, should place the bloody chiefs of the Russian Revolution outside the pale of humanity. No society of nations could deal with such regimes, which are a threat to the most serious obstacle to a general peace. Until the regime falls, no peace will be possible. I hope the Allies will actively seek to bring about Europe will continue to be exposed to the most serious danger of aggression and war."

Mr. Nolens will be followed tomorrow by the Danish Minister, H. Svanowicz, who will speak along the same lines.

RIDS WEAKENING.

Authentic information received here concerning recent developments in Russia indicates that the strength and prestige of the Bolshevik government at home has weakened in the last few months, although Premier Lenin and his associates have succeeded in strengthening their armies and gaining considerable military success in Western Russia.

Premier Lenin, apprehensive of political developments and the possibility of a vigorous Allied intervention, is reported to have proposed to the Executive Committee of the Soviet congress that the Bolshevik surrender. Trotsky, Karl Radek and Foreign Minister Torgler opposed the proposal vigorously. However, Lenin's proposal was defeated by a majority of only one vote out of 100.

The prospect of foreign intervention, it is said, has brought to the Bolshevik support from certain elements which dislike intervention as such and who fear that intervention might result in a counter-revolution and the restoration of the monarchy.

The Bolshevik army is estimated to number 100,000 men. It is said to be well equipped and under complete control of its leaders. The high pay offered by the Bolsheviks, who also control the food supplies, has enabled the leaders to maintain discipline and to attract recruits.

REVOLT DOOMED TO FAIL.

It is believed here that no revolt by the unnamed masses of Northern and Northwestern Russia will have much chance of success while the Bolshevik maintain control of their army.

Withdrawal of the Germans is aided by the military progress of the Bolsheviks in the west, where they are making their greatest efforts. Bolshevik vanguards are operating without serious military opposition and are reported to be within 100 miles of Warsaw. They have overrun considerable parts of Lithuania and the Baltic provinces. The concentration in the west has resulted in some serious reverses on other fronts, notably the recapture of Perm by Siberian troops and the defeat of the Bolsheviks at Archangel and on the northern front.

An expedition of 20,000 Allied and Russian troops has been unable to establish contact with 10,000 Czechoslovaks on the Perm-Ufa front, although the respective successes on the Ufa and at Perm promise to lighten this problem in the near future.

The Perm and Ufa armies, the anti-Bolshevik forces in the Omak region and in the Kuban region, while small Allied forces are stationed at Baku, Odessa and Sebastopol.

Representatives of the various Russian governments, except the Bolsheviks, are at Paris or on their way here to advocate their claims.

RELATIVE VALUES.

Advertising is no longer a mysterious factor in business. When the right article is exploited in the proper medium it is an exact known quantity.

That The Times is the proper medium in Los Angeles and Southern California is conclusively proved week by week, year in and year out, by the extent to which its advertising columns are used exclusively by experienced and far-sighted advertisers.

Last Sunday The Times printed a total of 11,670 inches of paid advertising, which is 5338 inches more than was printed in the second and local Sunday newspaper and 2266 inches more than was printed in the third newspaper.

In local display advertising last Sunday The Times led the second newspaper by 2253 inches and the third newspaper by 5398 inches.

In classified advertising alone on the date mentioned The Times' lead over the second newspaper was 1932 inches and over the third newspaper 3051 inches.

The following figures show the total volume of advertising printed in Los Angeles newspapers on Sunday, January 19, 1919:

THE TIMES 11,670 inches
Second newspaper 6,132 "
Third newspaper 2,464 "

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.
THE TIMES 3,516 inches
Second newspaper 1,534 "
Third newspaper 465 "

Advertising in The Times is in no sense a speculation, but is a dividend-paying investment.

before the Peace Conference. Serogian, former Foreign Minister in the old regime, now representing the Russian government, is one of the northern republics; ex-Premier Lvov and Boris Bakmetiev and other ambassadors of the Kerensky government are among the prominent embassies to the conference. Thus far no Russian government has been recognized.

THREE MAIN PROPOSALS.

There are three main proposals before the conference regarding the Russian policy. The first advocates vigorous intervention and the overthrow of the Bolsheviks.

The second advocates, by every means than the dispatch of troops, assistance to the elements in Russia fighting for democracy and order against the Bolsheviks, with the object of contributing to the restoration of normal conditions in the peripheral regions of Russia and to encourage the populations of the central regions still under Bolshevik domination to make effort to obtain similar conditions.

The third advocates cessation of hostilities to the Bolshevik government, the withdrawal of the troops of the associated powers and an attempt to reach a working agreement with the Bolsheviks out of hostilities, though the formal recognition of the Bolsheviks is not held to be a condition.

Under the third proposal the associated governments would attempt to supply Russia with food and other necessities, and in the organization of transportation, industry and commerce, provided the Bolsheviks would guarantee to continue their attacks on their neighbors, refrain from molesting Allied sympathizers and cease terrorism.

The American Red Cross will begin immediately the work of providing the terms of the Russian prisoners in Germany, who are said to number 1,500,000. Large sums of money have been contributed for this purpose by Russian societies and individuals in France and Scandinavian countries.

LOADING RELIEF STEAMER.

Capt. W. B. Weaver of the American Red Cross is in London supervising the loading of the steamer *Albatross* with shoes, blankets and clothing. The vessel will start for Copenhagen in a few days. Negotiations have been completed for the relief of Russian prisoners by the Red Cross.

Mr. Hoover, director-general for relief, who will supply food up to the limit of the money subscribed for the relief of Russian prisoners through Rotterdam and Copenhagen.

This relief work possibly is the result of a clause in the new armistice conditions, and will be under the general supervision of Mr. Gen. Harries of the American army, who is in Berlin in connection with the repatriation of American prisoners.

The Russian military prisoners in Germany total 1,500,000. Most of them are in large camps, there being 200,000 at Danzig alone. There are 14,000 officers. Sanitary conditions among the Russians are said to be very bad because of the lack of soap, disinfectants and medicines.

The Red Cross is sending hospital and disinfecting units and kitchen containers with the first relief ship.

It is reported that 100,000 Russian prisoners are in hospital, and that 40,000 more are invalids, chiefly from consumption, because of the lack of proper food. The Red Cross will supply food and other necessities to the prisoners.

Most of the prisoners have not yet received any clothing except paper, derrier and wooden shoes. The Red Cross will try to supply at once warm clothing and nourishing foods. Distribution of the food and clothing will be supervised by the Red Cross and carried out carefully to insure that it reaches the prisoners.

LUNCHEON FOR WILSON.

The luncheon to President Wilson was one of the most elaborate functions thus far held, with 200 guests at the table, including two presidents and many premiers and ministers of state.

The setting of one of the finest of the Old World palaces, the Chateau de Versailles, was used for the first time since a hundred years ago, Napoleon banqueting his generals returning from battle.

The Republican Guard, in white uniforms and gleaming helmets, lined the marble staircase as President Wilson descended. The menu was a beautifully engraved work of art, bearing President Wilson's portrait on the cover.

President Wilson's speech was applauded warmly and as he closed the band of the Republican Guard took up the inspiring strains of the "Marseillaise," with the voice of a tenor from the orchestra.

The President was so impressed with the demonstration that he wrote a hurried note on his card and sent it to the singer.

The guests then withdrew for coffee in the salon Victor Hugo, where two brilliant groups formed, with Marshal Foch in the center and the other with President Wilson, the premier and other foreign delegates crowding around.

The two presidents again received military honors when they departed. President Wilson wound up a busy day by going to Hotel de Crillon at 9 o'clock, where he held a conference with the American delegation.

Prince Feisal, a son of the King of the Hedjaz, has compiled a memorandum for presentation to the Peace Congress asking complete independence and autonomy for the Arab state of the Hedjaz, to consist of Syria, Upper Mesopotamia, Lower Mesopotamia, Yemen and Nejd. The territory of Nejd is a tribal state.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies is considering a project presented by several members to make Versailles the permanent seat of the league of nations.

With Vittorio Orlando, Italian Premier, the only absentee, the supreme council reassembled at 10:30 o'clock. Arthur R. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, was accompanied by the meeting by Lord Robert Cecil, who has especially in charge the subject of a league of nations. Baron Nobuski, Japanese chief, and the Japanese mission, attended the council for the first time, representing the first time, representing the first time, representing the first time.

Lord Robert Cecil remained at the Council of the League of Nations. The council was held for only a few minutes and did not enter the council chamber for the session today was an executive one.

The council as it met today comprised ten members—two from each of the five great powers—President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing representing the United States; the British mission, represented by Lord Robert Cecil, and the French mission, represented by Mr. Poincaré.

Each power did not attend, as full members of the membership of the council are not yet determined. The subjects of special importance are under consideration by the council. The council will meet again at 11:45 o'clock to give President Wilson an opportunity to attend the luncheon given him by the French Senate.

Marked progress is being made in the business of comparing various plans for the formation of a league of nations and harmonizing them into a unity of ideas which can be taken up in the treaty negotiations.

Much headway was made last night at the conference at the Murat Hotel, where the French mission, Mr. Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil, Leon Bourgeois, and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts have formulated a plan for a league.

Preliminary conversations over the subject of the league are, strictly speaking, in the stage of being discussed in meetings of the supreme council, and are not yet public property. President Wilson is personally pressing forward this question to the treaty negotiations. This program is being made in the general supervision of Mr. Gen. Harries of the American army, who is in Berlin in connection with the repatriation of American prisoners.

FRENCH SENATE WILSON'S HOST.

Du Bois in Speech Welcomes President's Ideas.

Hopes France will be Free from Invasion Terror.

Noted Men Gather Around Luncheon Tables.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

PARIS, Jan. 20.—President Wilson was the guest of the French Senate at a luncheon today.

He was greeted by Antonin Du Bois, the president of the Senate, who made a eulogistic address in which he welcomed the President and his ideas.

M. Du Bois said: "My President: My colleagues and myself thank you for having been so good to accept our invitation and to give us some hours of your time which we know to be devoted to the high meditations and the important negotiations of the fate of the peoples depends upon your first steps on the land of France and in the world."

Paris the French people have spontaneously given their hearts to you and they perceived at once in your frank smile and in your loyal and open physiognomy, that you, too, were spontaneously giving yourself a formula because this new order for which you have given your noble life is a formula which will ever have to lean on some force for which France will, when all is told, stand the most advanced people in the world."

"You are today in an old palace of France and it is among these grand reminders of past times that we welcome you, Mr. President, with all the ardor of a patriot, and with all the pride of a Frenchman."

"We welcome here, Mr. President, you and your ideas. Nowhere could your splendid ambition to participate in the peaceful broken equilibrium of material forces the definite award of moral forces elicit more enthusiasm. In France and nowhere more than in the Senate since the statute of international peace has been first of all broken by the hands of some of its most eminent members."

FRENCH NATIONAL PROBLEM. "Our national problem consists, therefore, in combining our European and our actual material security with the conditions of the new order for which you have given your noble life."

"It is with such a hope that we should like to participate in the sublime crusade which you have come to undertake on the devastated lands of France and in the world."

"The American people, who have become silent and where anarchy causes a part of the world to tremble, are a people of a great country, accustomed to great undertakings, and they are a people of a great country, accustomed to great undertakings, and they are a people of a great country, accustomed to great undertakings."

President Wilson in reply began by thanking the French people for the cordiality of the welcome.

Addressing M. Du Bois and President Poincaré, who was present, President Wilson said:

"Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. President of the Republic:

"You have made me feel your welcome in words as generous as they are delightful and I feel that you have graciously called me your friend. I am not in turn to feel that you have graciously called me your friend."

"From all civilized towns and villages, the people are coming, asking for support and aid. They are asking for aid and support. They are asking for aid and support. They are asking for aid and support."

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There are many elements that ought to reassure France.

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WILSON ABSENT, YET ALL WELL.

Some Delay in Signing Bills, but That's All.

The President Functions Wherever He May Be.

However, no Crisis has Arisen to Test Visit.

BY ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG.

(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—President Wilson has been away from the country about six weeks and the people have been given a fair opportunity to judge whether the government is administered as well with the executive abroad as at home.

Despite the forebodings of numerous statesmen the country has suffered no mishap up to date by virtue of the President being 3000 miles away from our shores, although, of course, there has been no crisis in national affairs such as the ultimatum from the railroad brotherhoods, Mexican outrages or other predicaments which have caused Mr. Wilson to rush to Congress for immediate assistance.

The executive has been functioning abroad in all respects as at home. The only difference noted being a certain amount of delay in action occasioned by cable communication to the President for his signature. None of these measures has been returned signed by the executive although he has advised the State Department of the signing of one of them and upon the strength of his information the law is being carried out.

Such delay has been most noticeable in connection with legislation. Congress has been in session since December 2 which has passed twelve bills all of which have been sent to the President for his signature. None of these measures has been returned signed by the executive although he has advised the State Department of the signing of one of them and upon the strength of his information the law is being carried out.

The bills passed during the President's absence up to date are:

December 2.—To pay salaries of Congress employees upon adjournment for Christmas.

December 10.—To provide for transportation for war workers home from Washington.

December 19.—To appoint H. S. Brookings, Smithsonian resident secretary.

December 20.—Authority for bridges over Red River of North.

December 21.—To provide for promotion for Marine Corps officers serving in the army.

December 22.—To furnish uniforms and equipment to navy officers at cost.

December 23.—To amend act relating to Alaska mining claims.

December 24.—To amend act relating to commerce statistics.

December 25.—Authority to respond to Maj. Chambers, G. H. Hall, retired, to active list of army.

January 3.—For sale of Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota.

January 15.—For sale of Flathead Indian Reservation.

January 17.—To provide for awards of medals and crosses in navy.

With war workers departing from Washington by the hundreds, the signing of the bill passed December 10, providing for transportation of these employees to their homes, was urgent. After repeatedly inquiring of the State Department, Congress learned only a few days ago that this measure had been signed by President Wilson. Thereupon the government began furnishing transportation to war workers.

INFORMATION ABSENT. The legislation to pay December salaries to Congress employees in advance also was urged, but Congress has never been able to learn whether the bill has been signed. The salaries were paid to the House employees upon the sergeant-at-arms assuming the responsibility. The Senate, however, declined to advance the salaries in the absence of knowledge that the bill had been signed.

A bill passed by Congress becomes law at the expiration of ten days if not signed or vetoed by the President, but Mr. Wilson counts the ten days from the time he receives the message. After repeatedly inquiring of the State Department, Congress learned only a few days ago that this measure had been signed by President Wilson. Thereupon the government began furnishing transportation to war workers.

The Senate continues to receive batches of presidential appointments to office and promotions in the army and navy. Mr. Wilson signed a large number of such official nominations in blank, and the Senate signed in the names of appointments upon cable instructions from the President. Mr. Wilson signed the commission of the new Director-General of Railroads in blank before leaving Washington and called the name of Mr. Hines Inter.

The President has granted some pardons while in Europe, all pardons in which the Department of Justice recommends clemency being forwarded to him.

In addition the cables and radio carry thousands of words daily in reports to the President on governmental affairs, inquiries of Cabinet officers for advice and the decisions returned by President Wilson.

Almost every outgoing ship carries an official pouch of documents for the President, and

French Envoy.

front would be left to us and the Czechs. It is quite possible that instead of trying to open a way to Vladivostok and to build a road to the sea, we would have concentrated our forces on the Volga front and moved on to Moscow right after the capture of the Zaan in July or August. The fall of Russia would have been a disaster for us, for with the fall of Russia the Soviet power would have been established. We would have had to fight the advance on Moscow from the Volga front while awaiting the arrival of the Allies.

"While waiting for the Allies to come, our brave troops fought according to the plan laid down by the Allies, all the time encouraging the people, telling them of the expected help. I would not be surprised but that this report was because of the suicide of Col. Shvets of the First Czech Regiment, which I heard later at the Russian embassy in Washington. At the same time our troops also had to withdraw from Rostovsk, where Col. Kapek did everything in human power to defend the city against the outnumbering enemy. We had to retreat because we did not receive the help the Allies promised us. The Bolsheviks succeeded because Germany kept her word and gave them the help she promised."

It's the change of policy and not the quality at Clune's Auditorium. [Advertisement.]

PACKERS NOT IN RUSH TO THRIVING

Concerns Deny "Big Five" Rule.

Bill for Regulation of Meat Industry.

and Swift Scheduled to Appear Today.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The packing industry is not in a hurry to accept the proposed "big five" rule, according to a statement made today by the National Packing Association. The association's statement is in response to a report that the "big five" packers, consisting of Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Wilson and Morris, had agreed to accept the rule. The association's statement says that the "big five" packers are not in a hurry to accept the rule because they are not sure of the outcome of the proposed legislation. The association's statement also says that the "big five" packers are not in a hurry to accept the rule because they are not sure of the outcome of the proposed legislation.

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RUSH OF BILLS IN LEGISLATURE.

Fight Looms on Joint Tenancy for Wife Measure.

Land for Soldiers Plan Delayed for Revision.

Economy Report by Efficiency Board Delayed.

(Continued from First Page.)

German bills and melt them for repasting into ornate medals. Gov. Stephens is much interested in the proposed action, his attention having been called to it by Woodman and the City Council of Los Angeles. Yesterday City Attorney Stephens drafted the bill and today Senator Lyon, after making a canvass of both houses, said it unquestionably will be adopted. Steps will be taken at once to secure enough captured German guns to supply the metal, and a commission of five will be selected by the Governor to decide upon the design and how the medals are to be distributed.

TO END INITIATIVE. That the people may decide at the next general election whether we have had enough of the mischievous initiative law is probable as the result of a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Wickham of Hermosa Beach. Objection to the law has been widespread, and Mr. Wickham believes that the people should be given opportunity to say whether it shall be continued or not. The Legislature has the power to amend the law even though it is a Constitutional amendment, but it is not believed that a majority of the legislators have the nerve to tackle the job at this time. Those in sympathy with the Wickham move feel that the public will grasp the opportunity to wipe out the initiative. President Young of the Senate no doubt will lead the fight against the Wickham proposal, as it is in the category of laws fostered by himself and Johnson.

WOULD LOWER INSURANCE. Assemblyman Lynch of Los Angeles is preparing a bill which, if adopted, will materially affect the business men of the State, particularly those of Los Angeles. It will provide a plan for compelling the fire insurance companies to adjust their rates in accordance with the actual losses caused by fires. "This is of immeasurable importance to Los Angeles," said Mr. Lynch today. "I have made a careful study of conditions there and feel that the business men are deserving of more consideration. When we established the two platoon system we unquestionably increased the efficiency of the fire department and the result is a big reduction in the fire losses. We are maintaining in Los Angeles a fire prevention bureau, the cost of which is borne by the city. Through its efforts the losses also have been greatly decreased."

Up to this time the insurance companies have paid nothing toward the additional cost assumed by the city, but they are profiting by it. As a matter of justice to the people who are bringing about the reduction in losses the fire insurance companies should decrease the rates proportionately.

AID FOR SOLDIERS. (BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) SACRAMENTO, Jan. 20.—The subject of making provision for the returning men of the national service was discussed today in the course of a lively debate in the Senate on the adoption of a Senate joint resolution urging the War and Navy departments to give all month pay to discharged soldiers, sailors and marines. The resolution was adopted 22 to 8. Senator Duffell and Harris, who spoke in opposition to the resolution, voted for its adoption on roll call.

It was expected that tonight the debate would lead to definite action on a reconstruction programme. As yet there have been no indications of such action. Following the debate in the Senate today, it was announced that Assemblyman Britton of Los Angeles would introduce tomorrow in the Assembly a concurrent resolution creating a joint legislative committee to "investigate conditions of unemployment existing or likely to exist during the reconstruction period." The resolution was prepared by Miss Broughton and Assemblyman Bennett.

The resolution will declare a condition of unemployment exists throughout the State as a result of the "change of our industrial and economic life from a war to a peace basis," that it "is serious and threatens to become more serious."

The resolution would provide for a committee of four bills and four Assemblymen, who would make their investigations under the recess and recommend "appropriate legislation to relieve conditions." The cost of the legislation would be limited to \$2000.

LITTLE IS LEFT WHEN TAX PAID.

New Impost Returns Startle Even Collector.

War Revenue Measure Takes Most of Incomes.

Greatest Burden to Fall on the Man of Wealth.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—In working out for the first time several concrete examples as to the extent to which corporations and individuals will be called upon to help meet the war expenditures by payment of taxes on income and profits of the calendar year 1918, under the terms of the new revenue law, about \$200,000,000 contemplated by the framers of the bill. Total internal revenue collections in 1917 for the entire country, reported at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1918, amounted to \$5,841,703,000, of which \$2,839,082,000 came from income and excess profits and \$2,999,918,000 from a multitude of miscellaneous sources.

Under the terms of the Senate bill the married man or head of a family has a \$2000 exemption. A single person has an exemption of \$1000 only. For each dependent child a married man gets an exemption of \$200.

The normal tax is 6 per cent. on the first \$4000 of income above exemption. For a married man with no children the rate is therefore 6 per cent. on any amount in excess of \$2000 and in excess of \$6000. It is 12 per cent. in excess of \$6000. In the case of a single person whose exemption is \$1000, the tax on an income of \$2000 would be \$60 as against \$20 under the law of 1917, on an income of \$2000 he pays \$120, as against \$40 in 1917, and on an income of \$6000 he pays \$240, as against \$80 in 1917. Income in excess of \$6000 and not in excess of \$8000, the rate is 1 per cent. The rate then advances 1 per cent. for each additional \$2000 up to \$100,000, so that it runs 2 per cent. from \$8000 to \$10,000; 3 per cent. from \$10,000 to \$12,000; 4 per cent. from \$12,000 to \$14,000; 5 per cent. from \$14,000 to \$16,000; 6 per cent. from \$16,000 to \$18,000; 7 per cent. from \$18,000 to \$20,000; 8 per cent. from \$20,000 to \$22,000; 9 per cent. from \$22,000 to \$24,000; 10 per cent. from \$24,000 to \$26,000; 11 per cent. from \$26,000 to \$28,000; 12 per cent. from \$28,000 to \$30,000; 13 per cent. from \$30,000 to \$32,000; 14 per cent. from \$32,000 to \$34,000; 15 per cent. from \$34,000 to \$36,000; 16 per cent. from \$36,000 to \$38,000; 17 per cent. from \$38,000 to \$40,000; 18 per cent. from \$40,000 to \$42,000; 19 per cent. from \$42,000 to \$44,000; 20 per cent. from \$44,000 to \$46,000; 21 per cent. from \$46,000 to \$48,000; 22 per cent. from \$48,000 to \$50,000; 23 per cent. from \$50,000 to \$52,000; 24 per cent. from \$52,000 to \$54,000; 25 per cent. from \$54,000 to \$56,000; 26 per cent. from \$56,000 to \$58,000; 27 per cent. from \$58,000 to \$60,000; 28 per cent. from \$60,000 to \$62,000; 29 per cent. from \$62,000 to \$64,000; 30 per cent. from \$64,000 to \$66,000; 31 per cent. from \$66,000 to \$68,000; 32 per cent. from \$68,000 to \$70,000; 33 per cent. from \$70,000 to \$72,000; 34 per cent. from \$72,000 to \$74,000; 35 per cent. from \$74,000 to \$76,000; 36 per cent. from \$76,000 to \$78,000; 37 per cent. from \$78,000 to \$80,000; 38 per cent. from \$80,000 to \$82,000; 39 per cent. from \$82,000 to \$84,000; 40 per cent. from \$84,000 to \$86,000; 41 per cent. from \$86,000 to \$88,000; 42 per cent. from \$88,000 to \$90,000; 43 per cent. from \$90,000 to \$92,000; 44 per cent. from \$92,000 to \$94,000; 45 per cent. from \$94,000 to \$96,000; 46 per cent. from \$96,000 to \$98,000; 47 per cent. from \$98,000 to \$100,000.

Tabulations made with a net income in Wardell's office showed that a person with a net income of \$1,000.00 will have to give up \$11.988.02 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$1,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$122.02; net incomes of \$2,000.00 will have to give up \$23.976.04 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$2,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$244.04; net incomes of \$3,000.00 will have to give up \$35.964.06 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$3,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$366.06; net incomes of \$4,000.00 will have to give up \$47.952.08 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$4,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$478.08; net incomes of \$5,000.00 will have to give up \$59.940.10 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$5,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$590.10; net incomes of \$6,000.00 will have to give up \$71.928.12 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$6,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$712.12; net incomes of \$7,000.00 will have to give up \$83.916.14 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$7,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$834.14; net incomes of \$8,000.00 will have to give up \$95.904.16 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$8,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$956.16; net incomes of \$9,000.00 will have to give up \$107.892.18 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$9,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$1078.18; net incomes of \$10,000.00 will have to give up \$119.880.20 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$10,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$1190.20; net incomes of \$11,000.00 will have to give up \$131.868.22 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$11,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$1312.22; net incomes of \$12,000.00 will have to give up \$143.856.24 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$12,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$1434.24; net incomes of \$13,000.00 will have to give up \$155.844.26 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$13,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$1556.26; net incomes of \$14,000.00 will have to give up \$167.832.28 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$14,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$1678.28; net incomes of \$15,000.00 will have to give up \$179.820.30 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$15,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$1790.30; net incomes of \$16,000.00 will have to give up \$191.808.32 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$16,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$1912.32; net incomes of \$17,000.00 will have to give up \$203.796.34 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$17,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$2034.34; net incomes of \$18,000.00 will have to give up \$215.784.36 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$18,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$2156.36; net incomes of \$19,000.00 will have to give up \$227.772.38 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$19,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$2278.38; net incomes of \$20,000.00 will have to give up \$239.760.40 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$20,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$2390.40; net incomes of \$21,000.00 will have to give up \$251.748.42 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$21,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$2512.42; net incomes of \$22,000.00 will have to give up \$263.736.44 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$22,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$2634.44; net incomes of \$23,000.00 will have to give up \$275.724.46 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$23,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$2756.46; net incomes of \$24,000.00 will have to give up \$287.712.48 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$24,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$2878.48; net incomes of \$25,000.00 will have to give up \$299.700.50 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$25,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$2990.50; net incomes of \$26,000.00 will have to give up \$311.688.52 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$26,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$3112.52; net incomes of \$27,000.00 will have to give up \$323.676.54 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$27,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$3234.54; net incomes of \$28,000.00 will have to give up \$335.664.56 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$28,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$3356.56; net incomes of \$29,000.00 will have to give up \$347.652.58 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$29,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$3478.58; net incomes of \$30,000.00 will have to give up \$359.640.60 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$30,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$3590.60; net incomes of \$31,000.00 will have to give up \$371.628.62 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$31,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$3712.62; net incomes of \$32,000.00 will have to give up \$383.616.64 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$32,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$3834.64; net incomes of \$33,000.00 will have to give up \$395.604.66 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$33,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$3956.66; net incomes of \$34,000.00 will have to give up \$407.592.68 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$34,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$4078.68; net incomes of \$35,000.00 will have to give up \$419.580.70 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$35,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$4190.70; net incomes of \$36,000.00 will have to give up \$431.568.72 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$36,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$4312.72; net incomes of \$37,000.00 will have to give up \$443.556.74 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$37,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$4434.74; net incomes of \$38,000.00 will have to give up \$455.544.76 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$38,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$4556.76; net incomes of \$39,000.00 will have to give up \$467.532.78 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$39,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$4678.78; net incomes of \$40,000.00 will have to give up \$479.520.80 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$40,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$4790.80; net incomes of \$41,000.00 will have to give up \$491.508.82 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$41,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$4912.82; net incomes of \$42,000.00 will have to give up \$503.496.84 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$42,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$5034.84; net incomes of \$43,000.00 will have to give up \$515.484.86 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$43,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$5156.86; net incomes of \$44,000.00 will have to give up \$527.472.88 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$44,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$5278.88; net incomes of \$45,000.00 will have to give up \$539.460.90 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$45,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$5390.90; net incomes of \$46,000.00 will have to give up \$551.448.92 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$46,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$5512.92; net incomes of \$47,000.00 will have to give up \$563.436.94 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$47,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$5634.94; net incomes of \$48,000.00 will have to give up \$575.424.96 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$48,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$5756.96; net incomes of \$49,000.00 will have to give up \$587.412.98 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$49,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$5878.98; net incomes of \$50,000.00 will have to give up \$599.400.10 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$50,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$5990.10; net incomes of \$51,000.00 will have to give up \$611.388.12 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$51,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$6112.12; net incomes of \$52,000.00 will have to give up \$623.376.14 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$52,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$6234.14; net incomes of \$53,000.00 will have to give up \$635.364.16 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$53,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$6356.16; net incomes of \$54,000.00 will have to give up \$647.352.18 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$54,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$6478.18; net incomes of \$55,000.00 will have to give up \$659.340.20 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$55,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$6590.20; net incomes of \$56,000.00 will have to give up \$671.328.22 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$56,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$6712.22; net incomes of \$57,000.00 will have to give up \$683.316.24 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$57,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$6834.24; net incomes of \$58,000.00 will have to give up \$695.304.26 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$58,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$6956.26; net incomes of \$59,000.00 will have to give up \$707.292.28 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$59,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$7078.28; net incomes of \$60,000.00 will have to give up \$719.280.30 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$60,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$7190.30; net incomes of \$61,000.00 will have to give up \$731.268.32 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$61,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$7312.32; net incomes of \$62,000.00 will have to give up \$743.256.34 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$62,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$7434.34; net incomes of \$63,000.00 will have to give up \$755.244.36 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$63,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$7556.36; net incomes of \$64,000.00 will have to give up \$767.232.38 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$64,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$7678.38; net incomes of \$65,000.00 will have to give up \$779.220.40 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$65,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$7790.40; net incomes of \$66,000.00 will have to give up \$791.208.42 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$66,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$7912.42; net incomes of \$67,000.00 will have to give up \$803.196.44 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$67,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$8034.44; net incomes of \$68,000.00 will have to give up \$815.184.46 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$68,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$8156.46; net incomes of \$69,000.00 will have to give up \$827.172.48 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$69,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$8278.48; net incomes of \$70,000.00 will have to give up \$839.160.50 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$70,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$8390.50; net incomes of \$71,000.00 will have to give up \$851.148.52 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$71,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$8512.52; net incomes of \$72,000.00 will have to give up \$863.136.54 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$72,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$8634.54; net incomes of \$73,000.00 will have to give up \$875.124.56 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$73,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$8756.56; net incomes of \$74,000.00 will have to give up \$887.112.58 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$74,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$8878.58; net incomes of \$75,000.00 will have to give up \$899.100.60 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$75,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$8990.60; net incomes of \$76,000.00 will have to give up \$911.088.62 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$76,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$9112.62; net incomes of \$77,000.00 will have to give up \$923.076.64 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$77,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$9234.64; net incomes of \$78,000.00 will have to give up \$935.064.66 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$78,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$9356.66; net incomes of \$79,000.00 will have to give up \$947.052.68 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$79,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$9478.68; net incomes of \$80,000.00 will have to give up \$959.040.70 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$80,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$9590.70; net incomes of \$81,000.00 will have to give up \$971.028.72 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$81,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$9712.72; net incomes of \$82,000.00 will have to give up \$983.016.74 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$82,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$9834.74; net incomes of \$83,000.00 will have to give up \$995.004.76 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$83,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$9956.76; net incomes of \$84,000.00 will have to give up \$1006.992.78 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$84,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$10078.78; net incomes of \$85,000.00 will have to give up \$1018.980.80 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$85,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$10190.80; net incomes of \$86,000.00 will have to give up \$1030.968.82 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$86,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$10312.82; net incomes of \$87,000.00 will have to give up \$1042.956.84 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$87,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$10434.84; net incomes of \$88,000.00 will have to give up \$1054.944.86 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$88,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$10556.86; net incomes of \$89,000.00 will have to give up \$1066.932.88 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$89,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$10678.88; net incomes of \$90,000.00 will have to give up \$1078.920.90 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$90,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$10790.90; net incomes of \$91,000.00 will have to give up \$1090.908.92 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$91,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$10912.92; net incomes of \$92,000.00 will have to give up \$1102.896.94 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$92,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$11034.94; net incomes of \$93,000.00 will have to give up \$1114.884.96 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$93,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$11156.96; net incomes of \$94,000.00 will have to give up \$1126.872.98 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$94,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$11278.98; net incomes of \$95,000.00 will have to give up \$1138.860.10 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$95,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$11390.10; net incomes of \$96,000.00 will have to give up \$1150.848.12 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$96,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$11512.12; net incomes of \$97,000.00 will have to give up \$1162.836.14 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$97,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$11634.14; net incomes of \$98,000.00 will have to give up \$1174.824.16 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$98,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$11756.16; net incomes of \$99,000.00 will have to give up \$1186.812.18 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$99,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$11878.18; net incomes of \$100,000.00 will have to give up \$1198.800.20 to the government, while a taxpayer with net income amounting to \$100,000.00 will be liable to a tax of \$11990.20.

NEW IMPOST RETURNS STARTLE EVEN COLLECTOR.

War Revenue Measure Takes Most of Incomes.

Greatest Burden to Fall on the Man of Wealth.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.) SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—In

Presidents of National and American Leagues Refuse to Ratify Agreement with Minors.

LEAGUERS WON'T SIGN UP.

Agreement Still Lacks Names.

Reason for Adding Signatures.

After Discharge of Soldier-Players.

THE N. A. NIGHT WIRE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—(Ban) The National American League, president, of the National American League, do not intend to sign a tentative agreement with the minor leagues.

He said he and Johnson will go into the subject of the agreement until the National American League at the next meeting of the National Commission, he said.

He said in signing a tentative agreement, it is a real agreement between the National American League and the minor leagues, and it is not a mere ratification of the agreement.

He said the National American League is not in a position to make a tentative agreement with the minor leagues until the National Commission meets.

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THY-YOKEL MATCH IS ON.

All arrangements were completed last night for the staging of the long-promised Ted Thy-Yokel wrestling match.

The bout will be held at the Los Angeles Athletic Club the evening of February 6.

Some time ago Mike Yokel appeared at the club against Walter Miller, holder of the middleweight title.

The match was a sensational one and will not be forgotten for some time by the fans.

Miller succeeded in defeating Yokel only after a deadly tussle which weakened the "Wild Cat" to the point of causing him to lose his effectiveness.

Thy will leave today for this city, coming from Portland, Or. Yokel will leave Wilson, Wyo., the latter part of the week.

Both men will undoubtedly work out at the Athletic Club. The winner of this contest will meet Miller for the title two weeks later.

STEELHEAD ARE TRIFLE TOO SHY.

ANGLERS SWARM AT MOUTH OF THE VENTURA, BUT FAIL TO LAND MANY.

Quite the largest and liveliest gathering of rod and reel enthusiasts since summer was collected at the mouth of Ventura River Sunday.

Setting the interest on their 1919 angling license investment, but most had to take it out in terms of fresh air, with a sight of an occasional silvery beauty landed by the traditional "lucky" angler to keep up interest.

There was a big "storm" of fishing in the surf, but a warring Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner Jack Barnett, who was on duty all day at the lagoons, telephoned the commission that there was a lively run.

Saturday, corroborated by Walter Jones, who knew of some twenty fish being landed Sunday, by probably five times as many anglers; and most of the silverheaded steelheads were certainly "good to look upon."

Oscar Lane, and other local enthusiasts, thought probably the constant splashing of steelheads and the crowd served to hold down an otherwise big day's sport.

BOATS PROMISE ACTION.

ing to get back into the select circle after an absence of several months.

The other boy can win in decisive fashion tonight he will move into the wind-up class.

Al McManus and Paul Herman will meet in a special bout and Young Farrell is matched with Frankie Garcia, former international 118-pound champion.

Garcia has had but indifferent success in his starts at Verdon, but he has worked hard for tonight's bout and should give a good account of himself.

George Marks is matched with Ted Levin and Sidney White will meet Joe Gomes in the curtain raiser. Tommy McFarland will referee.

RACE DRIVERS WORK OUT.

er the drivers were out on the track. The going was slow until the early afternoon, when the track dried out in a very few minutes and they were in for the practice.

Again today Eddie Hearne, Roscoe Barles, Eddie O'Donnell, who has secured an unbelievably fast car, and others will take the track.

Entries will close late this afternoon, according to present arrangements. The elimination heats will then be run and the field announced. Tickets went on sale at the George H. Bentall company yesterday morning and there is every indication that the sale will be the largest in the history of the local track.

WE CURE Piles, Fistula

And All Rectal Diseases Without An Operation

Years we have been curing diseases of the rectum and finding that time our experience has enabled us to develop a cure superior to others. We cure without surgery, and our patients are confined in bed and seldom lose a moment's time from work.

Some of the persons who have been restored to a normal condition would not go back to the old life for any consideration:

Box 162, Long Beach, Cal.

225 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

218 Seventh, Santa Monica, Cal.

240 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Oxnard, Cal., care Sugar Factory.

211 North Olive, Los Angeles, Cal.

GOLFERS GET GOOD SCORES.

Week-end Tourney Provides Competition.

Handicaps Make the Matches Very Close.

Barrett and Moulton Win the Sweepstakes.

Play in the annual midwinter handicap golf tournament at the Los Angeles Country Club got away to a most successful start last week-end.

One of the largest lists of golfers that has ever been lined up for the yearly golf classic was on hand.

The first round was completed on Sunday and the second round will be started next Saturday and will continue through Sunday.

Considerable interest is being taken by golf enthusiasts in the current tourney and as shown by the scores of the matches played off last week, high-class golf was the order.

Probably the hardest-fought match was indulged in by George H. Snyder, who defeated H. M. Schellberger 1 up in 13. Both men were in fine trim and from the tee-off played a steady and interesting game.

A throng of eager watchers trailed the players around the course and as the score will indicate were well rewarded for their time.

Another interesting match was the Vernon Goodwin and L. T. Bradford match. Goodwin was returned the victor with a final score of 2 up.

The work of Goodwin will bear watching as the tournament progresses for he is dangerous at all times and is known as a consistent golfer.

H. M. Snyder and Harry E. Moore put up a good match, the former winning 2 and 1. Both men were evenly matched and a spirited battle was waged by Moore in an effort to overtake his adversary, but Snyder's early lead gave him an edge.

Three other matches that attracted considerable attention were the E. P. Sherer-Phillip Sorve, George M. Wallace-C.W. Pendleton and L. D. Hale-A. B. MacBeth.

Sherer won 2 up, while Wallace and Hale defeated their opponents, 2 and 1, respectively.

In a class A sweepstakes, A. B. Barrett was the winner. His score was 8 down, 5, 3 down. In class B, Francis Moulton walked away with the honors, his score being 12 down, 9, and 3 down.

The scores of the first round of the handicap tournament follow:

George Snyder defeated H. M. Schellberger, 1 up.

Vernon Goodwin defeated L. T. Bradford, 2 up.

Tommy MacFarland defeated Dr. West, 3 up.

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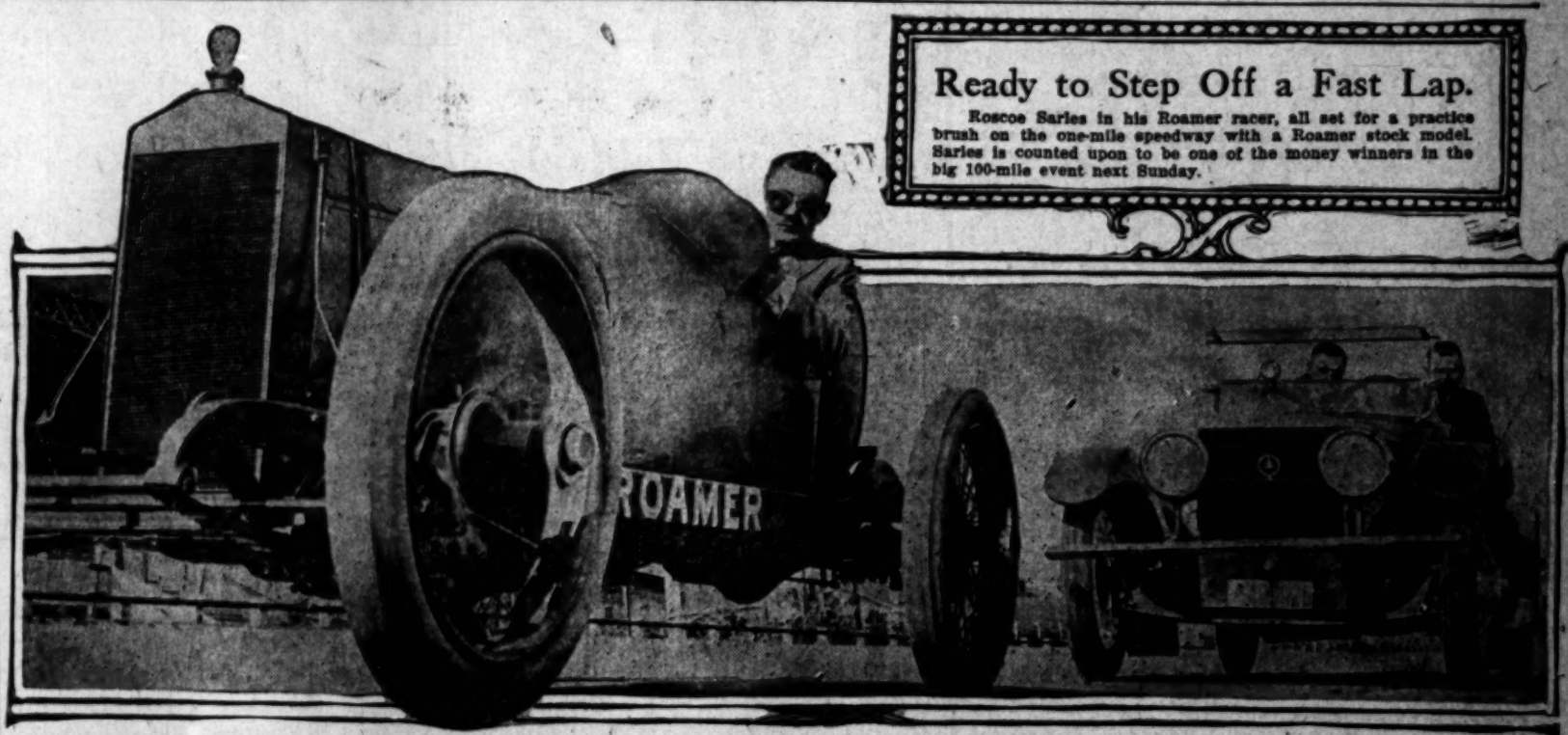
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Ready to Step Off a Fast Lap.

Roscoe Barles in his Roamer racer, all set for a practice brush on the one-mile speedway with a Roamer stock model. Barles is counted upon to be one of the money winners in the big 100-mile event next Sunday.



Sleep is the Body's Building-up Time

ONLY deep, sound sleep can restore the energy spent in your day's work.

You can't get this kind of sleep in a wooden bed that creaks and groans every time you move in it. Or a metal bed that rattles and sways. Or on a spring that sags—does not support the body.

People who know the facts are going beyond the mere looks of a bed, and asking about sleeping quality. There isn't anybody anywhere but will sleep better in a Simmons Metal Bed and Slumber King Spring.

THE Simmons Metal Bed is noiseless. It locks firm at the corners. The corner locks are made of pressed steel—have much longer bearing surfaces than the average—fit true and snug—not a creak, rattle, or feeling of unsteadiness. It is perfectly rigid—feels and moves like one solid piece.

The Simmons Pressed Steel Corner Locks are protected by basic patents. They

are the most fundamental inventions of modern bed manufacturing—exclusive with Simmons, not to be duplicated or imitated.

And these patented corner locks have made possible the Three-piece Bed—the new Simmons idea—the spring forming a single unit with the side rails.

If you want the most relaxing and constructive sleep anyone can get, you'll find it in a Simmons Twin Bed. Everywhere people of refinement are learning that there's nothing like a separate bed for promoting perfect rest and good health.

This advanced thought about sleep has long been a Simmons specialty. They are pioneer makers of Twin Beds. There is nowhere a showing of Twin Beds equal to those produced by Simmons Company.

THE Slumber King Spring really does what you have always wanted a spring to do. It is a new and advanced idea. It is a system of elastic steel strips with spirals of high-test spring wire—so com-

bined that the spring action is equal in all directions.

The Slumber King Spring yields to the weight of the body, but supports it. It fits square on the bed. It does not sag, hump—or lose its resiliency. It is always a firm, elastic foundation for the mattress. It invites sound, health-giving sleep.

The Slumber King Spring is finished in oxidized silver. It is rustproof. It has no loose ends or rough corners—cannot wear or tear the ticking.

NO doubt you're tired of trying to get the right kind of sleep in a bed made merely for looks.

You'd be glad to get a good metal bed. The Simmons Bed comes in brass, and in enamel with or without brass trimmings. Also beautiful natural wood effects.

Not all furniture dealers carry Simmons Beds. But leading merchants everywhere have a complete stock of Simmons Beds and Simmons Slumber King Springs.

If you do not know the Simmons merchants in this section, we shall be glad to send you their names.

San Francisco, Cal. Newark, N. J. Montreal, Canada

SIMMONS COMPANY Kenosha, Wisconsin

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Built for Sleep

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help center of the great Southwest.

Wire or write us of your needs.

Hummel Brothers 116 East 2nd Street Commercial Dept. 434 So. Broadway

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CURED MY INFLUENZA PNEUMONIA

THE HOUSE OF PERFECT DRESS

Brock and Company

437-439-441 BROADWAY

SECOND PRIZE!

Sohmer Grand

The Piano de Luxe. Mahogany case. Wonderful tone—sweet, pure and true. Bought of Geo. J. Birkel Co. 446 S. Broadway. Where receipts are good for votes.



\$1050

OVER \$12,000.00

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BOYS, GIRLS
Prizes for You, Too!
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Any Church, Charitable, Red Cross and Other Organizations Can Compete
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BOYS, GIRLS
Prizes for You, Too!
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THIRD PRIZE!

\$950

Wheelock Player-Piano

This truly wonderful player with music rolls, winner's selection, is indeed worth while to own. Bought of Geo. J. Birkel Co. 446 So. Broadway



FOURTH PRIZE!

\$475 Kurtzmann Upright Piano

A beautifully toned instrument, mahogany case, of famous make—a Kurtzmann. Bought of Geo. J. Birkel Co. 446 So. Broadway



FIFTH PRIZE!

\$400

Phonograph Outfit

It's a Brunswick Phonograph, mahogany case—owner's selection. Bought of Lyon-McKinney-Smith Co. 737 S. Hill St.



FIRST GRAND PRIZE

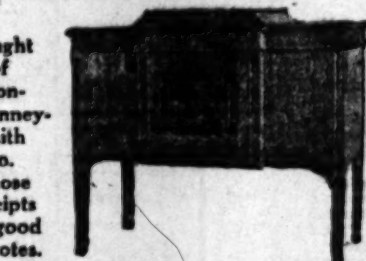
\$2000

IN GOLD MONEY

SIXTH PRIZE
\$390 GRAMOPHONE OUTFIT
It's a Cowan Classique, like photo; mahogany, with records, owner's selection.



SEVENTH PRIZE
\$315 GRAMOPHONE OUTFIT
It's a Cowan Classique, of world renown. With records, owner's selection.



EIGHTH PRIZE!

\$275 Victrola Outfit

The Victrola needs no words of praise—the world knows their value. With records, owner's selection. Bought of Geo. J. Birkel Co. 446 South Broadway

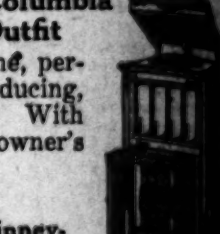


NINTH PRIZE!

\$225

Columbia Outfit

Sweet of tone, perfectly reproducing, satisfying, With records, owner's selection. Bought of Lyon-McKinney-Smith Co. 737 S. Hill St.



BUY—

Puritan Ham and Bacon

Vote special tickets on Ham and Bacon—each worth each. Vote box top of label below. 750 votes each. CUDARY PACKING CO., Los Angeles



Increasing demand all over America proves that Puritan's Ham and Bacon is the best. Look for it and know you're getting quality. Vote the label. 750 votes each. Food Supply Co. LOS ANGELES



KAHN-BECK PACKAGE CAKES CRACKERS
A big thing to find on package Cakes and Crackers—the Kahn-Beck trademark. Look for it and know you're getting quality. Vote the label. 750 votes each. KAHN-BECK CO., Los Angeles



"SUNGOD" ON CANNED TOMATOES
Means that the tomatoes are a little finer in every way. Many even in quality. Label on each can is worth of your table. Each label worth 10 votes. COGDON & CO., Cannery LOS ANGELES



OCTAGON—The world's best laundry soap. Each regular size bar gets 70 votes—Save and vote the Wrapper Coupons. Manufactured by COLGATE & CO., New York



Anchor Brand Vinegar
Look for the "Anchor" Trade Mark on the label when you want the best Vinegar. Each label worth 10 votes. PACKARD MFG. CO. 115 BROADWAY ST.



Never disappointed a dealer who handles it. Never failed to please a customer who tried it. Vote the special sign packed in all cases—each worth 10 votes. CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago



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Vote the label on each can. 100 votes each. ALPINE MILK CO., Los Angeles



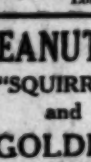
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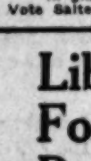
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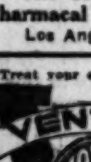
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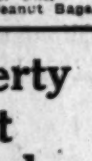
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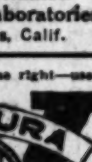
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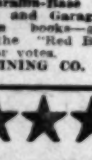
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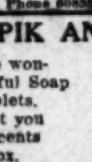
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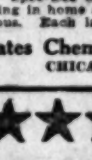
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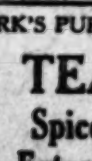
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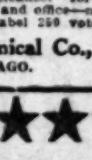
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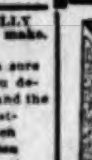
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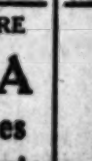
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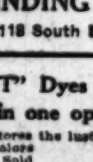
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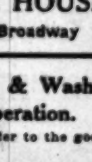
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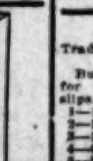
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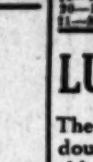
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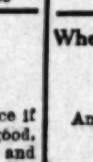
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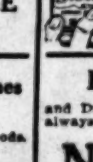
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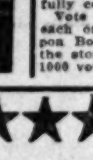
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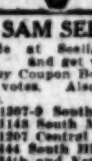
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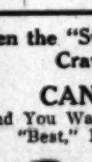
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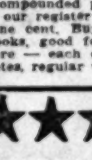
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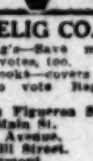
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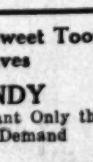
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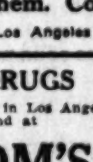
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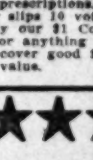
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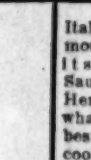
ALPINE MILK
Vote the Label.



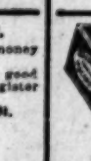
ALPINE MILK

Vote the Label.

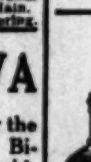
Vote the label on each can. 100 votes each. ALPINE MILK CO., Los Angeles



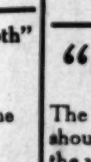
ALPINE MILK
Vote the Label.



ALPINE MILK
Vote the Label.



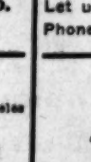
ALPINE MILK
Vote the Label.



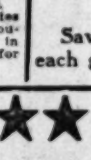
ALPINE MILK
Vote the Label.



ALPINE MILK
Vote the Label.



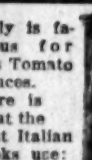
ALPINE MILK
Vote the Label.



ALPINE MILK

Vote the Label.

Vote the label on each can. 100 votes each. ALPINE MILK CO., Los Angeles



ALPINE MILK
Vote the Label.



ALPINE MILK
Vote the Label.



ALPINE MILK
Vote the Label.



[illegible][illegible]

HOUSES—

[illegible]

Coated Liners

[illegible]

SUBURBAN PROPERTY-
For Sale.

[illegible]

COUNTRY PROPERTY—
For Sale.

[illegible]

COUNTRY PROPERTY-
For Sale.

Santa Barbara.
FOR BALD OR EXCHANGE—PINE
country, including, Exchange, Pine
looking city, planted and, Santa
10018 State st., Santa

San Joaquin Valley.
FARM LANDS MY SPECIALTY.
10000, 10000, 10000, 10000.

MOUNTAIN, CANYON PI
country, including, Exchange, Pine
looking city, planted and, Santa
10018 State st., Santa

FOR SALE—EDUCATED AND MAN
property, patented land, containing
acres, including, Exchange, Pine
looking city, planted and, Santa
10018 State st., Santa

EASTERN, NORTHERN
For Sale, Exchange, Wa
For Sale.
For Exchange.
WANTED—
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISE
The regular rates of the Times of
will be only 10 cents a line, with
visiting number, to out-of-town
times "LINES" GET RESULTS

GOVERNMENT LANDS—
And Relinquishments.
ATTENTION.
The regular rates of the Times of
will be only 10 cents a line, with
visiting number, to out-of-town
times "LINES" GET RESULTS

ORANGE, LEMON AND W
GROVES—For Sale and Ex
For Sale.
For Exchange.
WANTED—
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISE
The regular rates of the Times of
will be only 10 cents a line, with
visiting number, to out-of-town
times "LINES" GET RESULTS

POULTRY RANCHES.
For Sale and Exchange.
ATTENTION.
The regular rates of the Times of
will be only 10 cents a line, with
visiting number, to out-of-town
times "LINES" GET RESULTS

REAL ESTATE—MISCELL
FOR SALE—LOTS IN EAGLE RO
Oriental College, at \$1500 to \$1600
in Los Angeles, 5 rooms, double lot
in Los Angeles, 5 rooms, double lot
in Los Angeles, 5 rooms, double lot

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—
For Cash and Otherwise.
Miscellaneous.
WANTED—TO BUY FARM OR ALL
Address X, box 106, TIMES
For Cash—Not Classified.
WANTED—
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISE
The regular rates of the Times of
will be only 10 cents a line, with
visiting number, to out-of-town
times "LINES" GET RESULTS

CASH FOR REAL ESTATE
Will pay spot cash for either sample
your mortgage, state, taxes, lot in
Address X, box 106, TIMES
JOHN F. HOLLAND COMPANY,
545 Times Building, Santa

Wanted—We Have Buyers Waiting
5 to 6 room bungalow, northwest,
1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
Address X, box 106, TIMES
Wanted—Your Residence or Other
Property, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
Address X, box 106, TIMES
Wanted—Clear Title For Grain
Land, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
Address X, box 106, TIMES

Wanted—Who Will Furnish Lot
of good property, and build three lots
of 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
Address X, box 106, TIMES
Wanted—To Purchase For Cash
Property, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
Address X, box 106, TIMES
Wanted—Best Lot For 1000 sq. ft.
Property, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
Address X, box 106, TIMES

Wanted—Motor Truck, Three Drives
in good condition, for sale, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
Address X, box 106, TIMES
Wanted—Good Ranch, Corners
Property, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
Address X, box 106, TIMES
Wanted—Small Mountain Ranch
Property, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
Address X, box 106, TIMES

Wanted—Small Plot, Near Barn
Property, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
Address X, box 106, TIMES
Wanted—First Class Valencia Or
Property, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
Address X, box 106, TIMES
Real Estate For Exchange
Miscellaneous.
For Exchange—Choice S.W. Corner
Property, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
Address X, box 106, TIMES
For Exchange—Evergreen, Fair
Property, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot,
Address X, box 106, TIMES
For Exchange—Attention—For Ex
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISE
The regular rates of the Times of
will be only 10 cents a line, with
visiting number, to out-of-town
times "LINES" GET RESULTS

REAL ESTATE-FOR E
Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

EXCHANGE	TO LOAN—	Money.
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[illegible]

BUSINESS INVESTMENT
All Kinds.

[illegible]

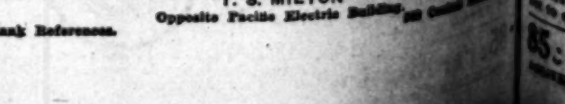
BUSINESS CHANCES—
Of Many Kind

[illegible]

—

[illegible]

Counteracts



Per Month